Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN &c.

WANTED—A patent right agent. Marble man. Apply at 111 Fifth-av., first floor, north window in front of P. C. Hollister's office.

WANTED—Prescription clerk for a first-class city drug store. Best living references required, and no others need apply. Address, stating salary, DRUGGIST, box 7727.

WANTED—Energetic salesman to sell staple goods to the retail trade. Apply at 167 and 169 WABASH-AV.

WANTED—Five hundred agents and solicitors. Persons now out willing to work for good pay. Call at 219 Lake-st., room 7.

WANTED—Help.—Two active men to canvass for a new publication. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 115 Throop-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at once, at 172 Ellis-av.

WANTED—Immediately, a girl to do housework in a small family. Apply at 295 Fulton-st.

WANTED—By O. D. Orvis, over 126 and 128 Dearborn-st., two experienced painters. We can employ none but first-class workmen. Apply at once.

WANTED—An exchange—a valuable tract of land for furniture and other dry goods. Address, with terms, box 7727.

WANTED—To loan money in sums to suit, on chattel mortgage, house or business property. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

WANTED—Several good boys, between 15 and 17 years of age, to learn the printing business. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents etc., engineers, machinists, teamsters, drivers, porters, laborers, &c., to call at the Employment Office, 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Two good girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid, who has had experience in a family of a young child; also two girls for nursery work. Apply at 1242 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A girl to take care of a small family. Apply at 1242 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A first-rate kitchen girl. Apply at 107 Lincoln-st., first door south of Division.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. None but those that are competent need apply. Northwest corner of Ontario and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady as housekeeper, and to assist in the care of a child in a family of two. Inquire at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

WANTED—Immediately, at 354 West Randolph-st, by general housework, a German or Scandinavian girl who thoroughly understands her business.

WANTED—A steady, active girl for general housework. Apply at 43 Rush-st.

WANTED—A dining-room girl. Better wages than usual. Apply at 43 Rush-st.

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl for general housework, to go a short distance South. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

WANTED—This day, at 365 South Clark-st., a German housework girl.

WANTED—A good cook in a private family. Apply at 281 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Good cooks of all nations are wanted to call at Mrs. WHITAKER'S Office, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 104 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A competent girl to cook. Apply at 131 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A first-class WOMAN cook at 131 Dearborn-av.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell on contract—Cordwood, 4-ft. 8-in. Please apply to W. H. WALL, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—$70 a month—Fifteen new articles for sends. Address, S. S. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

WANTED—Six men to open oysters, one New York Saloon, 117 South Clark-st., to get nothing but what they can make. Apply at once.

WANTED—Engineer, $30; a fat and efficient pedler, Carlisle's Soap. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

WANTED—$5,000 cash claim. The undersigned can market it and will be paid for a part within. J. ALDEN, 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

WANTED—Owners of lands and lots and of all kinds of property to call at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

WANTED—Liquor Houses. Any person having one to sell will find a purchaser by addressing box 7727.

WANTED—Two or three thousand dollars on gold product. Address "G 5," Tribune office.

WANTED—A second hand hay press, at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7.

WANTED—To sell or exchange, a house and six lots in Morris, Ill., also some good farms in Illinois and Iowa. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

WANTED—Physicians of all kinds, Homeopathic, Eclectic and Allopathic, to call at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

WANTED—I want to exchange a note secured by mortgage on Chicago property, for Lumber. No Peddlers. Address, box 7727.

WANTED—Immediately ($2,000), three carpenters. Address "MONEY," Tribune office.

WANTED—Everybody to know that they can buy Sewing Machines at the St. Nicholas Hotel, 131 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—First-class board by the day, week or single meal, at 121 Dearborn-st. office 2d floor.

WANTED—Disappointment avoided by calling upon Dr. Lamb, hermetic and Magic Physician, 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor. Consultation free. Call and be convinced.

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WANTED—$300 for 90 days at 2 per cent per month. Ample security given. "CASH," Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A boarding house of a good and comfortable character, with from 15 to 20 rooms, and within a few blocks of the Court House. Address, with particulars and terms, box 7727.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three furnished rooms, for light housekeeping, in a small family. Address, early, P. O. Box 739.

WANTED—To Rent—Or purchase, an unfurnished house of 8 or 9 rooms, with modern conveniences. Address, with particulars and terms, D. F., MONEY, 117 Clark-st.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—A cottage of 7 rooms, or a two-story house of 5 to 11 rooms, near the corner of Lincoln-av. and Division-st. Address, with price, box 7727.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—The Propellers Forest Queen and Admiral. For terms, apply to T. COATS City.

FOR SALE—A billiard and beer saloon, doing a good business, corner South State-st. and Division. 24 Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—Photograph gallery, 4 rooms, and fixtures complete. Cheap for cash. Call at 43 Rush-st. Reason for selling, the negative is worn out. Price $50. Address "PHOTOGRAPHER," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for those with small capital. The lease of a saloon, 20 by 60 feet, one door from the corner of Randolph and Clark-sts., Bridgeport. To any one wishing to purchase a good business, this is worth looking after. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, 459 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A good reliable man wanted to take an interest in a regular business. Call at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A heavy stock of staple groceries, at wholesale cash prices—last year's prices. Apply at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A stock of $5,000 worth of groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, notions, tobacco, tin stock and tools, &c., &c., at 169 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Persons desiring to purchase a good business concern, or furniture and fixtures of a saloon, can learn of a rare chance by calling at No. 84 Lake-st., where the whole property can be seen. Terms cash. Reason for selling, I have a larger one to attend to.

FOR SALE—Confectionery and fruit store. Good stock and fixtures, very cheap for cash purchaser. Apply at 43 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a wholesale and retail grocery, with a good trade, at 672 Lake-st. Reason for selling, other business. Address, P. O. Box 1141.

FOR SALE—On account of sickness—A good paying business, with about $1,000 capital, to any party willing to attend to it. Inquire at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A cigar and tobacco store, doing a good business. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Inquire at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor. Address, P. O. Box 1061.

FOR SALE—Or Trade—1 grocery, 4 boot and shoe stores, 1 dry goods, 1 clothing, 1 tobacco, 1 tin shop, 1 saloon. Inquire at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-class boot, shoe and leather store, in a good location. Inquire at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A drug store, with small stock and fixtures, in a good location. Inquire at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Open and top buggies, at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

WANTED—To purchase, singly or together, 2 or 3 good horses, suitable for delivery wagons. Address, with description and price, box 7727.

Pianos

FOR SALE—Ladies's Pianos have received the highest premiums at the late Fairs of the United States. Right parties can have rented or purchased at reasonable rates. Warerooms, 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—100 pianos, organs and melodeons, at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as writer or copyist, or to do plain sewing. Address "A B C," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle-aged, respectable lady, lately married, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a hotel, boarding-house or private family. Address, box 7727.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper, by a widow lady, who has no children, and is willing to do the work of a small family. Call at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do sewing well, by a good girl. Call at 167 CLARK-ST., room 7, 2d floor.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook, by a respectable and competent woman. Address, box 7727.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a Scotch girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at the late city creamery of the Lake Shore, with a prospect in the future of getting a permanent servant in the family.

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OMAHA, Jan. 8.—Weather very cold; thermometer this morning 30 below zero.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Jan. 7.—Thermometer at 8 a. m., 35 degrees below zero.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 7.—At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood 35 degrees below zero; at 11 in the afternoon, 16 below.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Weather cold; mercury in the morning.

Died.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Wm. B. Bradbury, the well-known musical composer, died at his residence in this city last evening in his 53d year.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868. NUMBER 191.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 138½.

Samuel Nicolson, the inventor of the Nicolson pave ment, died in Boston yesterday.

The term of Governor Perpoint, of Virginia, expired on the 1st instant. He holds over, awaiting the progress of reconstruction.

O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," and Tom Allen, a New York pugilist, have agreed to fight for $1,500 a side.

General Kilpatrick is about to resign his mission to Chili, come home, and take the stump for General Grant for President.

Hon. S. M. Woodbury, of Marshalltown, Iowa, elected to his seat, John P. Woodbury, as a contempt per cent, his extensive woollen factory, worth $50,000.

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MADISON, Jan. 8.—Still cold here; thermometer five degrees below zero this morning, and falling.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.—The mercury touched below 40 degrees this morning, and the thermometer below at 8 o'clock this morning. The highest rate or decline in the past thirty-eight hours was 52 degrees.

OMAHA, Jan. 8.—Weather very cold; thermometer this morning 30 below zero.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Jan. 7.—Thermometer at 8 a. m., 35 degrees below zero.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 7.—At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood 35 degrees below zero; at 11 in the afternoon, 16 below.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Weather cold; mercury in the morning.

Died.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Wm. B. Bradbury, the well-known musical composer, died at his residence in this city last evening in his 53d year.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Seward not Now in Favor of the Cession of the Danish Islands.

Amount and Condition of Swamp Lands in the Southern States.

Statistics Relative to the Taxation of National Banks.

Resolution Reported in the House Calling for the Release of Father McMahon.

Speeches Delivered and Letters Read at the 8th of January Democratic Banquet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

The opinion is quite general to-day among members of both foreign committees of Congress who heard Secretary Seward on the Danish islands question yesterday, that he is not very anxious to have it considered, and two of them say that he will be glad to have it defeated. He appeared afraid of what he said in private, the fact that the government of San Domingo is likely to be induced to accept the proposition to make her spring for the purchase of the Bay of Samana, and he is stated by one of the members of the House, who was present, to have declared that this will be more valuable to us than St. Thomas.

SWAMP LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Some days ago, the Chairmen of the Committee on Public Lands called for information as to the amount of swamp lands in the Southern States not reclaimed unsold. The inquiry was referred to the respective commanders under the Reconstruction acts, and their several reports were to-day presented by General Grant. From these it appears that there are in the State of Alabama 2,000,000 acres; Florida, 20,000,000; Georgia, 4,000,000; Louisiana, 12,000,000; North Carolina, 3,000,000; South Carolina and Georgia, 1,000,000; amount in Florida is about eight millions acres; Louisiana could have one million one hundred thousand; that Mississippi has about the same number; Arkansas about one million one hundred thousand; that Alabama has about one million one hundred

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE IS ISSUED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPTING SUNDAY, AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NOS. 51 AND 53 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE IS ISSUED ON THURSDAY, AND THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE ON MONDAY AND FRIDAY, BY THE SAME PUBLISHER.

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REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE EITHER BY DRAFT, MONEY-ORDER, OR IN REGISTERED LETTERS AT OUR RISK.

ADDRESS, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Carey and Pendleton.

The same issue of this journal which contained the masterly vindication, by Consolidated Wells, of the old motion, as applied to the national debt, that honesty is the best policy, contained also the speech of General S. F. Cary, of Ohio, in favor of limited repudiation. Mr. Wells argues that the surest and easiest way to bring about a reduction of the rate of interest on the public debt is to convince the world that the intend to pay all our obligations exactly as we agreed to. He holds that it is entirely practicable to bring our six per cent bonds where par in gold, and that when this is done we may avail ourselves of the option expressed on their face, of redeeming them by negotiating a new loan at 4½ or 5 per cent. This is the course which the leading bankers of Europe assured him that this plan would be entirely tenable. As it would have the effect not only to reduce the rate of interest on the debt, but to preserve the national honor inviolate, it would seem to answer all the requirements of the situation.

General Cary evidently belongs to the class of men who would never meet an obligation that they could avoid, even if it cost more to fight the sheriff than to pay it. He opens his speech with the declaration that the national debt must be paid to the uttermost farthing, and then announces in the same breath that it must be paid in irredeemable paper! General Cary is a man without a party, and if he is could have his own way he would soon be a man without a country. He was elected by the Democratic party, under a pledge, expressed or implied, that he should transfer to them enough Temperance votes to secure the election of the Copperhead governor Dennison in Ohio. Cary, the party of the first part, was elected, but the party of the second part was not. The party of the first part has been striving painfully ever since to secure a legislative majority in order to politicise the organization. Failing in this he has joined the 'all-and-all' repudiators.

Mr. Pendleton is one of General Cary's constituents. He also is in favor of liquidating the debt in irredeemable paper. All the arguments which Cary advances for his plan are even stronger for Pendleton's. The difference between the two is that Cary proposes to redeem the bonds with the existing greenbacks, while Pendleton proposes to issue a new batch for the purpose. Both plans require that the greenbacks shall be repudiated in order to show a profit in the transaction—if we suppose that there can ever be a profit in dishonest bankruptcy.

Both Cary and Pendleton miscalculate the moral sense of the community. They also put too low an estimate on the intelligence of the people. It makes no difference how many Bigbys, Stevenses, Carys, Pendletons or other demagogues say that black is white. They cannot alter the color, nor change the public apprehension of it. The idea that a dollar is anything or everything which Congress may declare to be such, and that the government may rightfully discharge its debts with bits of printed paper, or pebble stones, or any cheaper material that can be found, is an arrant lie, by whomsoever uttered. It will help all the men in the world—including even the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chief of Bureau—to carry out the details of the plan of paying the debt, however they may adopt it. Inevitably, and thus exemplify the absolute and utter repudiation of both bonds and greenbacks, and the bankruptcy, not only of the nation, but of every man in it.

The Eastern Question.

The chronic trouble in the Orient, which at irregular intervals has, for a twelve-month, attracted public notice, seems likely to furnish employment to the leading European governments for many years to come. The treaty of 1856 settled the control of the mouth of the Danube by making new boundaries for Russia, recognized the independence of Greece, and provided for a clearer tracing of the boundary line of Turkey in Asia. The contest now going on to this treaty is generally and jointly agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. A treaty subsequent to the general treaty of 1856, which was supposed to have settled the difficulties that had occasioned the Crimean war, was made between England, France and Austria, by which they mutually agreed to consider any interference of Russia as a casus belli. The indications have recently been rapidly increasing that Russia would be willing to avail herself of any means that might offer to remove that restraint upon her action so serious a burden to a politically disorganization. Failing in this he has joined the 'all-and-all' repudiators.

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It would be futile to speculate on any possible arrangement of this difficulty, but it seems evident that a solution must soon be found. That the Turkish Empire in Europe must ultimately be dissolved there never has been any doubt among the Christian nations of Europe. The difficulty has always been as to the means. The Ottoman Empire is to be dissolved, or dismembered, but what new form its constituent elements shall take, or who shall appropriate the members, it has been impossible to determine.

It is hardly probable that the difficulty will be settled without a war. In any future complication it would be safe to consider the Crescent a dead letter. And in the present condition of Europe the parties and their allies would probably group themselves as follows: Around Russia as a nucleus would gather Prussia and Italy. Turkey would have for supporters Austria, France and Great Britain. The reasons for the alliance between Prussia, Russia and Italy are a unity of interests, or the absence of conflicting interests. France, Austria and England are natural allies, for they have the common interest—that the balance of power be not destroyed by the aggrandizement of Russia in the Orient. France, indeed, has always assumed a traditional protectorate over Latin Christianity in the Orient, but the traditional hatred of Russia when united to the fear that the Czar would be in possession of Constantinople, of which the first Napoleon said it was the dominion of the world, would more than counterbalance any religious sympathy that the French nation might have with persecuted Greeks. The interests of Great Britain is what it always has been. The Christian England that sends missionaries to convert the Mahomedans of Asia and Africa, sends powder and ball to defend Mussulman rule in Turkey. Any but coupon effort to allow the enemy but the scarcest interest on the plains of Asia to take possession of her road to India. The friendship of Turkey secures England the Gibraltar of the Eastern Mediterranean—the roadway to the East. The enlargement of the Russian Empire on the ruins of Turkey would destroy this. Austria can always be satisfied by the hope of the possession of the mouths of the Danube.

In any future complication it seems hardly possible that the world will not again see the strange spectacle of the most civilized nation of Europe contending for the existence of Mahomedism.

Retrenchment.

Commissioner Wells, in his annual report, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, refrainsentiion to the difficulty, which must always affect the national credit, of having our annual expenditures depending upon no fixed law or policy, but subject to the caprice or folly of Congress.

The expenditures or appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June, 1868, were $372,000,000, but Congress has already been called upon to appropriate $9,000,000 additional to supply deficiencies. The Secretary estimates that to expend res of the year ending June 30, 1869, he sum of $370,000,000, which does not include any sum for the reduction of the public debt. These extravagant appropriations are a monstrous abuse of power, which will never be approved by the people. There is no use in talking of a reduction of taxes, unless there be a reduction of expenditures. Why spend $100,000,000 each year in excess of the actual needs of the government, and for the mere pleasure of spending money?

The Commissioner proposes that the expenditures shall be as follows: Annual interest on the public debt, $130,000,000; pensions, $30,000,000; and the navy from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. An additional saving of $10,000,000 in the civil list will make an aggregate sum of $220,000,000, which if applied to the payment of the public debt, would discharge it in a comparatively few years.

Congress cannot avoid the issue and the duty so plainly and emphatically presented to them. Mr. Wells shows that $100,000,000 is a fair basis upon the tax is levied, and one on which a great deal can be said on both sides. The New York *World* editorializes the abolition of the present system, for the purpose of creating room for the old "wild-cat" State banks. We do not believe the people desire that change to be made. It is time out, then, that Pendleton's scheme to pay off $450,000,000 of the national debt by abolishing the National Banks, is a Copperhead trick on the people, and that not the first cent of the debt would be liquidated by the plan he proposes.

A Blow at the Whiskey Frauds.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday took hold of the whiskey frauds in the right spirit. With a speed that was justifiable, and with a unanimity that was commendable, they passed a bill abolishing the bonding system. If the Senate will do its duty, that bill will be placed before the President, for his signature, and be a law before Saturday next. There are, it is said, about 40,000,000 gallons of whiskey now in bond in the various warehouses of the country. To abolish the bonding system requires the payment of the duties on this amount of whiskey. The ring will now make a struggle to get that whiskey out of bond upon spurious or straw bonds, and thus cheat the government out of the whiskey as well as the tax. This cannot be done without rank and open dishonesty on the part of the collectors of the several districts. Those officers should be held responsible for every gallon of whiskey moved from this time out. But the very danger of the release of this whiskey upon bogus bonds should alone require of the Senate prompt action upon the bill. It is generally supposed that the whiskey ring runs the President, and the President knows that people here have been told by the press that all the outrages committed in the name of Ku-Kluxism are the work in the first instance, of American Irish. The poor Irish, it is said, meet, drill, carouse from a van, and would shrink from an assault on anything but the ring of a barrel of gunpowder in a grocery, or the clinking of a few pounds of lucifer matches. Everything is laid upon the American Irish and the people, and we are inclined to think that at the present moment, the work of Mr. Maguire will be received by the country with more favor than that which has attended English readers to Gilfoil.

Dramatic Literature.

That the literature of the stage is of a very inferior order, and that it has not kept pace with the growth of public taste, is painfully evident. Much as we may mourn for the degraded condition, and with as much reason as we have to complain of the absurdity portion out of which modern plays are constructed, it is very true that the days of the old regime, which were written to suit the tastes of a certain era, are not adapted to ours, although there are a few pieces of a classic character of literary style. Of course we make an exception of the Shakspearean drama. It was written for all time and country; hence its themes will be as true as they are to-day, as they were centuries ago. Macbeth, Othello, Iago, Juliet, Richard and Ophelia can never wear out. The passions of ambition, jealousy, love, cruelty and despair in showing the workings of which Shakspeare is making in the States; the great essayists of the English schools; eulogies over every other; the superhuman goodness of the Sisters and the Christian Brothers; the ordeal of persecution and trial; the struggles to convert schools (more than half the school boys, by the way, are Protestants); the wondrous wisdom of the church in supporting both sides in the late civil war; the sympathy of the Roman Catholics in the rivulet of charity to the sufferers from the contest; the general conciliating and kindly disposition of the Catholic schools, and kindred ghostesses, to sum up all, be it understood, that these things are not less than nine millions of Catholic in the United States engaged upon books, periodicals and journalism, which are marvelous. The large majority of our new plays are the productions of Tom Taylor, Benedict, Boucicault, Robertson, Byron, Coyne, Halliday, Watts, Phillips, Planche and Maddison, not one of whom is known in romantic literature, or possessed decided literary talent. They are either actors, critics, or frequenters of the green rooms, with an intimate knowledge of stage incidents and stage capabilities, the peculiar abilities of actors, or the idiosyncrasies of this or that "star." The result is their own sensational, scenic display attractions adapted to the mechanical and property advantages of a stage, tied together with the thinnest of plots, the text of which is to be taken in shreds from all sources, or "adapted"—the polite term for theft from the French, or German dramas.

There is plenty of knowledge of stage business and stage mechanism. The sensational side of the drama is always to be illustrated. The productive side is utterly neglected. There is plenty of adaptation; no creation. This is the present condition of the stage, and it must be confessed it is not a pleasant one. Let the stage offer indues sufficient to draw out the literary men and stage literature will be improved, and stage performances will be just as attractive as they are now, and be freed from the tendency to debasement and vice which has not declined. It must accept the sensational drama because there is no other drama to supply the demand.

The Christmas story by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins having been dramatized, is now on the boards in Boston, and while it cannot seem to have created such a general sensation as at least some of its authors has of late in Europe, yet is quite successful.

LONDON.

The Persian War Arains England.

A War of Races and its Consequent Panic.

The Irish in America.

Observations of a Member of Parliament in the United States.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Dec. 21.

THE PERSIAN WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.

The state of things which I have repeatedly said in this correspondence, was threatening when the Persians crowned and beaten in Ireland, would give up the usual methods of insurrection, and endeavor to strike panic into Great Britain for the purpose of creating room for the old "wild-cat" State banks. We do not believe the people desire that change to be made. It is time out, then, that Pendleton's scheme to pay off $450,000,000 of the national debt by abolishing the National Banks, is a Copperhead trick on the people, and that not the first cent of the debt would be liquidated by the plan he proposes.

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IRISH WOMEN IN AMERICA.

Now Irish women, as they live in the States, Mr. Maguire can find no words which satisfy his enthusiasm. The poorest peasant girl, who has been taught to know—the religious truths of her faith, and to practice them, becomes the object of his admiration. Assailed vigorously by Sherman on the right, on the center from with a storm of shot and shell, through which poured the swarm of Thomas and Schofield, Hood's shattered right wing was in full retreat.

We do not suppose that even the most ardent admirers of General Grant claim for him any particular strategic ability. He has undoubtedly been weakened by his stupidity in sending away Longstreet's corps to operate against Burnside, in East Tennessee, at the very moment of the most effective soldiers strongly entrenched on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and ordered to his support with the intention of falling against any force It was in the power of Grant to bring against him. Grant made his assault in three columns, the right under Hooker, with 12,000 men, stormed Lookout Mountain, held by 7,000 rebels, and captured the entire force. The center, under Thomas, 40,000 men, stormed the north end of Missionary Ridge and carried a part of it. The left, under Sherman, 20,000 men, attacked the southern end of the ridge, and after a severe struggle, carried the rebel position and captured the entire force. Hood's shattered right wing was in full retreat.

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FROM BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Legislature — The Liquor and License Question— New Books—"The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein"—Dickens—Minor Gossip.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.

THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE YEAR.

The Grant and General Court, as those who wish to delight in the name of Massachusetts Legislature, after the manner of old documents of the Puritan era, has commenced this week, observing all the time honored forms and ceremonies which have come down to us from colonial times. The Governor's message, which these days has been greatly marred, however, by the abominable weather, which has made hideous quagmires of the streets through which the members of the State government marched in uncomfortable procession to listen to the Executive message, delivered by the unabashed Governor of the State. House. Much stress has been laid on the financial and other honors that the chiefmen of the town have received from the State government, and the fact that the Governor does not read these again until the last week in February, and that it is very doubtful whether the democratic Governor will leave him any evenings to devote to the luxury either of England at all.

Senator Sumner's health is improved here on Monday, with the exception of a cough which he has had for some days. He is in his place in the Senate, which, being occupied by a democratic Governor, will be filled for several years now, Mr. J. W. Collier.

The Boston Theatre will be occupied after Mr. Barnum's fortnight has expired by the French ballet dancer, one Mlle. Rosati, of whom the papers have already stuffed you in Chicago. Who place while actors are a fixture, work for them here is the same to be brought out simultaneously at Niblo's in New York and to a successor to "The Black Crook." It is called "The White Fawn." The original "Black Crook" seems to be forgotten on here to serve in mounting it.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble-Sartori here, after a long retirement, on the 15th instant. The announcements created quite a furore, and the tickets have all been disposed of some time ago.

REVERE.

ILLINOIS FINANCES.

Proposed Redemption of State Bonds.

Public Publication by the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4th, 1868.

By virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the public debt, and to provide for the payment of the State debt," approved February 20th, 1865, I, RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the first day of January, 1868, I will redeem at the office of the National Bank, in the city of New York, all bonds issued by the State of Illinois, bearing date July 1st, 1857, and which are known as the "Funding Bonds," and all bonds issued by the State of Illinois, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, approved February 28th, 1851, and which are known as the "Railroad Bonds," and all bonds issued by the State of Illinois, to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, approved February 28th, 1857, and which are known as the "Canal

THE FIRE FIEND.

Two Extensive Conflagrations Yesterday--Loss, $300,000.

The Factory of the United States Clock and Brass Company, at Austin, in Ruins.

Fire on Lake Street---Large Amount of Property Endangered.

Full Statements of Losses and Insurance.

The Farwell Hall Disaster--Meetings of Pastors and Stockholders.

Appeal for Aid by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The little village of Austin, four miles west of this city, on the Grand Trunk Branch of the Northwestern, with the center of a great coal-growing district of two of the United States Clock and Brass Company's buildings, and rumbling a few years ago with the world of prosperity. To-day the fires, and owing to the prevailing high wind and the dense, tinder-like character of the buildings, soon spread, consuming the Empire Block, containing the Austin post-office, Dr. Wilson's drug store, Dr. Wilson's residence, and the two factory buildings, in which was manufactured the Austin clocks. The fire was first discovered in the north building, which was occupied by Hodges & Co. as a planing mill, and in the basement of which was stored the engine and boilers. The fire originated in the engine room, and from there spread to the upper part of the building, which, when the fire was at its height, was a mass of flames. The fire-men were powerless to stay the progress of the flames, and after about two hours' work, when the building was entirely consumed, they turned their attention to the other buildings. The north building was saved from destruction by the Austin fire department.

Losses.

The loss to the company by this catastrophe is estimated at from $150,000 to $175,000. The insurance carried on the buildings and machinery is reported in the aggregate at $100,000, and the loss on stock will be about $75,000. The loss to the company will be from $125,000 to $150,000.

Trustees' Chicago ..... $ 1,000
Bank, Illinois 1,000
Bank, Bellefontaine 1,000
Security, New York 1,000
Security, Chicago 1,000
Merchants', Philadelphia 1,000
Traders, Chicago 1,000
Hanover, New York 1,000
Hartford, Hartford 1,000
Ætna, Hartford 1,000
Firemen's, N. Y. 1,000
Firemen's, Chicago 1,000
Phœnix, Brooklyn 1,000
Merchants', Hartford 1,000
Home, New York 1,000
State Insurance Co., Jersey City 1,000
Home, Chicago 1,000
Lumber Insurance, Chicago 1,000
Enterprise, Cincinnati 1,000
Phœnix, Providence 1,000
Commercial, Providence 1,000
North American, Hartford 1,000
Ætna, Hartford 1,000
North British & Mercantile 1,000
Home, New York 1,000
Queen, Hartford 1,000
Home, Baltimore 1,000
Home, Hartford 1,000
Hampden, Springfield 1,000

The cost of the buildings was $75,000, and the machinery and stock $50,000. This was also insured for $75,000, and will likely cover them and their contents. There was also a large amount of lumber and coal destroyed, which was not insured.

The Empire Block was owned by Mr. Hodges, and was built about a year ago. It was insured for $5,000, which will cover the loss. The drug store of Dr. Wilson was also destroyed, and the doctor's residence was also burned. The former was insured for $2,000, and the latter for $1,000. Both will be a total loss. Dr. Wilson was in the store when the fire broke out, and succeeded in saving a portion of the stock. The loss on the residence will be about $2,000. Insurance in the companies represented by Mr. Lyon, of Austin.

The will of the late Colonel Little of Augusta has been filed for probate. He leaves $100,000 to Bowdoin College, $50,000 to Bangor Theological Seminary, $50,000 to the Maine Historical Society, and $50,000 to the Maine General Hospital. The residue of the property was left to his children.

Mayor Mason of the Bay City National Bank has been appointed receiver of the Saginaw City Bank. The cause of the failure is not stated, but it is supposed to be owing to the depression in lumber. The amount of liabilities is not known.

NEW YORK.

Suit Against ex-Secretary Bout for Illegal Arrest--Summons Issued for Theodore's Author Relative to United States Bonds of 1867.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—GASPAR A. LOMBARD brought suit in the Supreme Court against Chas. Bout, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, for $50,000 damages for his arrest in Savannah in April, 1865, on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. The case now comes to trial, and a summons was issued to-day for Bout.

Theodore Tilton has issued a writ against Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Lucius Robinson, Controller of the State of New York, and Comptroller of the Currency, to restrain them from paying to the Treasurer of the United States the sum of $5,000,000 of United States bonds of 1867, which they hold as collateral for the loan of that amount to the Tilton Gold Mining Company. The complaint alleges that the bonds were loaned to the Tilton Company by the Treasurer of the United States, and that the loan was made without authority of law. The defendants have been served with the writ, and will appear in court to-morrow.

Ex-Secretary Bout stated that on a previous day he had received a summons to appear before the Grand Jury, but that he was not aware that he was required to be present to-day.

The Jury were still engaged at one o'clock to-day in the investigation of the charges against Bout, and it is expected that the same by submitting their report to the Court to-morrow. It is the object of the Grand Jury to find a bill if it is practicable, should the case be found.

Bout stated that on the subscriptions heretofore made were $ 1 to days that had still not been collected, and that the payments were made to the persons respectively solicited, and that they were ignorant of the amount of the subscriptions. He could not state the amount of the subscriptions, but thought that they were large.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Farwell Hall fund, and to report the following committee:

As a basis of action the committee in making their report shall recommend that the whole property be purchased by the citizens for the sum of $250,000; and that the committee be authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $250,000, and that the committee be authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $250,000, and that the committee be authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $250,000, showing a surplus of $100,000 over and above the purchase money.

It may be stated further that the results must be met, and that the stock is nothing is again read; and that the stock is nothing is again read; and that the stock is nothing is again read;

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868.

THE CITY.

CORRECTION.—It was incorrectly stated in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday that a woman named Warren had been arrested charged with stealing a watch from a person called Bessie Gordon. The woman Warren was the complainant, and Bessie Gordon the person charged with the theft.

HOLLENDERS' MEETING.—The Hollenders residing in Chicago and Cook County will hold a general meeting at the Recorder's Court, room, this Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a society, pursuant call published.

A COAT THIEF.—On Tuesday evening a boy named Timothy Ryan was detained in the act of taking a coat from in front of the door of a furniture and bund store on Clark street. He was promptly arrested, and yesterday was committed for trial by Justice Millikin.

THE GLASS LAWS.—A meeting of the Audubon Club was held on the West Side last evening, when a committee was appointed to prosecute all parties who violate the Glass laws of the State. The annual meeting of the club will be held on the first Monday in April next, at which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.—By the rush of trade at No. 154 Lake street, it is evident the notice given of the change of porte-cochie and fancy goods in the house of A. G. Downs & Co., has attracted the attention of the public. The premises have been fitted where they can buy lady's North street, and the stock is one of the largest in the city, and are making good use of the information.

RECRUITING CHANGE.—Colonel John Ostenhaus, United States army, has been relieved from the hospitality at this city, and ordered to Fort Wayne, Ind., as Commander Twenty-fifth Infantry. He duty at Memphis, where he was in charge of Fort Pickens. He will be succeeded here by Brevet Colonel Rose, Captain of the Twenty-third United States Infantry.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.—On Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, a meeting of the various committees connected with this fair will be held in the County Court room. Several committees have not as yet made their reports, and it is hoped that they will do so at this meeting, as the fair closed up, and no more meetings be necessary.

STEARNS ACQUITTED.—Two division reunion noted Justice Summerfield's court on Monday night, at a dance in Bowerman Hall, on the corner of Jefferson and Van Buren streets. Desmond was enabled several times in the hall, proprietor of the hall, and Stearns, the bar tender, kept him long in request. Dooley was arrested, and held for Justice Summerfield's action.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—An informal meeting of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the holding of the State Union National Convention in this city, was held last evening. Though no action was taken, it is understood that the committee will report in favor of the erection of a structure on Lake Park, specially for the purpose.

LUTHER'S CONVENTION.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate, of the 8th instant, contains the following in relation to the Rev. Dr. Luther's visit to this city, and his lectures on the Reformation:—Dr. Luther, of Chicago, is in the city. Ample preparations are being made for the Dr. Luther's Course of Lectures, to be given in the 12th instant. Well-known speakers are to introduce the lecturer on the evenings of the 13